

# The Enquirer.

Vol. 6.]

RICHMOND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1809.

[No. 70.]

Published by Thomas Ritchie, nearly opposite the Globe Tavern, Richmond, Virginia.  
**CONDITIONS.**—Five dollars a year, to be paid annually in advance. Those who wish to be considered as annual subscribers, must hereafter designate it at the time of subscribing, otherwise their papers will be discontinued at the expiration of the year. No paper can be stopped until all arrearages have been paid off.—Good acceptances, in Richmond only, will be received in payment. The same rule as to advertisements.

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:**  
The 5th Volume of the ENQUIRER, complete, bound in boards.

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**BLANKS, for Lawyers, Clerks, Sheriffs, Constables, Merchants, &c. &c.** which will also be printed according to any form exhibited, at the shortest notice.

**THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,**  
**A New Theory,**

**OF**  
**THE DIURNAL ROTATION OF THE EARTH:**  
Demonstrated upon Mathematical Principles, from the properties of the Cycloid and the Epicycloid.

**WITH**  
**AN APPLICATION OF THE THEORY,**  
To the explanation of the various Phenomena of the Winds, Tides and of those Stormy and Metallic concretions which have fallen from Heaven upon the surface of the Earth.

By JOHN WOOD,  
Author of Elements of Perspective, printed in London, in 1799.

December 14.

**VENI, VIDI, VICI.**  
THE Fair & the Brave, the Statesman and the Philosopher having already unanimously acknowledged the unrivaled exertions of  
A C D'LA VIGNE,  
Imperial Artist & Compeller General of Fashion, whose astonishing performances have perished whole hosts of puny opposers, and caused even Exult to bow reluctant to his Shrine: Has the honor of informing his friends (i.e. the civilized world) that he continues his operations at the  
**TEMPLE OF APOLLO,**  
Where the inestimable partners of Mankind, may establish those charms which enslave the world—and man, the lordly master of created beings—display all the loveliness of masculine beauty—but  
"Let Hercules himself, do what he may,  
The Cat will mew, and Dog will have his Day."  
December 26.

**WILLIAM W. DICKENSON** has received, and offers for sale 25 Grates Earthen Ware, 4 Cases English Glass ware, consisting of  
Decanters, Porter, Wine and Champagne Glasses, Liverpool Salt, lozse and in Sacks, Also 15 Casks N. E. Rum, 200 pair coarse shoes, Soot Leather &c. &c. &c.  
December 25.

**WANTED TO HIRE** for the ensuing year, a Female SERVANT who has been accustomed to the house, and is a good Seamstress. A recommendation of character will be required. Apply at this Office.  
December 26.

**OFFICE.**—In a former advertisement, I requested all persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Thomas Nicholson, dec'd, to pay off their respective debts, and I invited all persons who had debts due to them from that estate, to make them known to me and receive payment.—I intended at the expiration of one month from this date, to divide among the residuary legatees of Mr. Nicholson's last will, all the money in my hands belonging to that estate.—I therefore earnestly request, that if any one has now a claim for debt against the estate, that they will exhibit it to me forthwith and receive payment, and I beg and intrust of those indebted to the estate to pay off their respective debts without delay.

C. COPLAND, Executor.  
Richmond, December 23, 1809.

**LANOVER COUNTY.**—The subscriber intends to continue his SCHOOL in the neighborhood of Col. Wm. Truett, Mr. Edward G. Synhor, &c. the ensuing year; where he offers to teach the English Grammar, Reading, Arithmetic, Writing and Arithmetic. The price for tuition will be \$5 payable at the expiration of the term; which will commence the 8th of January, and end the 15th of December. The thin population of the neighborhood does not warrant an expectation of getting a full school without borders, he is therefore authorized to say that Mr. Synhor who resides on a healthy situation & very convenient indeed to the school, will take boarders at \$5 per annum. The attention will be paid to the moral conduct of the scholars, as well as to their advancement in learning. The number of scholars shall not exceed twenty.

**BOWLING STAKE.**  
We have understood and willingly declare that so far as we have seen or heard, that Mr. Bowling Stake has conducted his school with a great deal of attention and propriety.

Given under our hands this 21st of December, 1809.  
Wm. Truett,  
C. Littlepage,  
Wm. Gardner,  
John Gardner,  
December 25.

**THE subscriber** intends to continue his school at Mr. William D. Taylor's in the Forks of Harrow, where he will teach youth to Read and Write the English, Latin and Greek Languages, and will also instruct them in Geography, History and Arithmetic. Mr. Taylor will furnish board for ten pupils at seventy dollars each for the term, to be paid quarterly; but where the pupil finds his own bed and clothes, a deduction of five dollars will be made. The price of tuition alone will be twenty dollars for the term, to be paid quarterly, which will commence the 1st of January, and end the 1st of December.

THOMAS RITCHIE,  
Printer.

**REPORT.**  
The Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to the directions of the act, entitled "an act regulating the currency of foreign coins in the U. S."

**Respectfully Reports.**  
That assays of the foreign gold and silver coins, made current by the act aforesaid, have been made in the course of the present year, at the mint of the U. S. the result whereof is shown in the annexed letter of the director of the mint, dated June 29, 1809, which is prayed to be received as part of this report.

All which is respectfully submitted,  
ALBERT GALLATIN,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,  
Dec. 8, 1809.

**MINT OF THE U. S. June 29, 1809.**

**SIR,**  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, and have, according to your desire, caused to be made of the several species of foreign coin made current in the U. S. by act of Congress: having particular respect to coins of the latest date and importation, so far as these could be procured and discriminated.

The result of these assays, according to the assayer's report, is as follows:

**I. Gold Coins of Great Britain.**  
No. 1. made from 10 pieces of promiscuous dates prior to 1806. 22 0  
2. 5 pieces dated 1806. 22 0  
3. 4 ditto dated 1808. 22 0

**II. Gold Coins of France.**  
No. 1. made from 10 pieces of promiscuous dates prior to 1806. 21 24  
2. 2 pieces dated 1806. 21 24  
3. 2 ditto dated 1807. 21 24  
4. 5 ditto dated 1808. 21 24

**III. Gold Coins of Spain.**  
No. 1. made from 10 pieces of promiscuous dates prior to 1806. 20 34  
2. 5 pieces dated 1806. 20 34  
3. 5 ditto dated 1807. 20 34  
4. 5 ditto dated 1808. 20 34

**IV. Gold Coins of Portugal.**  
No. 1. made from 10 half joos of promiscuous dates prior to 1806. 22 0  
2. 5 pieces dated 1806. 22 0  
3. 2 moidores, old dates, 21 31  
4. 2 ditto dated 1805. 21 34

**V. Silver Coins of France.**  
Made from 10 crowns of dates prior to 1806. 10 oz. 18 dw.

**VI. Silver Coins of Spain.**  
No. 1. made from 10 dollars of promiscuous dates prior to 1806. 10 15 06  
2. 5 pieces dated 1806. 10 15 06  
3. 5 ditto dated 1807. 10 15 12  
4. 5 ditto dated 1808. 10 15 12  
5. 4 ditto (Fed. VIII) dated 1809. 10 15 06

**7. 9 parts of dollars of several denominations and dates, 10 15 12**

From the foregoing report it appears:

1. That the gold coins of Great Britain, and the half joos of Portugal, being of the same quality with those of the U. States, viz: 22 carats fine, 13 part alloy, are, by act of Congress, rated at their true intrinsic value of 27 grains to 100 cents.  
2. That the moidores appear to be of some what inferior quality, and according to the average of the foregoing assays, would require about 1 10 of a grain more to the 100 cents, than the legal weight.  
3. That the gold coins of France, averaging 21 c 2 3 8 grs. would require about 1 100 of a grain to the 100 cents, more than the legal weight of 27 2 5 grains.  
4. That the gold coins of Spain, averaging 20 C. 3 9 32 would require about 1 13 100 grains to the 100 cents, more than the legal weight of 27 2 5 grains.  
It may however be observed, that the Spanish gold coins of 1806, both by the assay of the present year, and by that made in 1807, appear to be considerably inferior in quality to those either of former or subsequent dates; and therefore taking the average from the other dates, 28 47 100 grs. would be equal in value to 100 cents; that is 1 7 100 more than the law requires.  
5. That the silver French crown, quality 10 oz. 18 dw. and weighing 13 dw. 17 grains, compared with the standard and weights of the silver coins of the United States, would be equal in value to 109 39 100 cents, nearly 13 100 of a cent less than the value established by law.  
6. That the Spanish silver dollar, the average quality of which is 10 oz. 15 dw. 8 grs. if of the full weight of 17 dw. 7 grains, would be equal in value to 100 3 10 cents nearly; or 3 10 of a cent more than the value established by law.  
It may, however, sir, be remarked, that very little foreign coin, except Spanish dollars and parts, is now circulating in the United States; and therefore any further regulations of our government on that subject, would, I presume, be unnecessary.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. PATTERSON.

Hon. Albert Gallatin, &c.

FROM THE AURORA.

It would be amusing to observe the hypothetical cant of the Tory part of the federalists, with regard to the conduct of Jackson, could we look at them with indifference. I have read the correspondence over, says one, and I cannot find the insult. I have read it over twice with great attention, and really, says another, I do not see any thing insolent on the part of the British minister. Another, with the appearance of the utmost candor, declares, that he began it with a prejudice in favor of our own government, and with a certainty that they were right; but alas! he is woefully disappointed. And a fourth publishes, through the Tory conduit, Bronson, how mortifying a thing it is for one who feels for the honor of his country, that there is no foundation for the charge

made by our government, &c. &c. I say, it would be amusing to observe how men can believe their own convictions and have the hardihood to avow it, were it not, that we are daily suffering the evils which have been brought on the country by wretches like these, who aid and encourage foreign tyrants in their aggressions upon us.

For the consideration of such beings, we will relate a small history.

Two gentlemen lived on the opposite sides of a public high-way, which they had both been in the habit of using, from time immemorial, for the transfer of their commodities to each other, and to the city. One of them, whom we will call Lupus, of a turbulent, unruly disposition, delighting in war and blood shed, and having about him a band of desperadoes, issues orders to his myrmidons to place themselves along the hedges and hills of the road, and to seize upon the property of the other, going to the city, until he pays him a tax. The other, named Aquila, being a peaceable man, though as strong, and as courageous, but having a good deal of the Quaker in him, is in principle averse to war, stops for a time passing the road, whereby he disappoints Lupus of his toll, and deprives him of some articles which he cannot raise, and which are necessary to the maintenance of his desperadoes.

In a short time, Lupus finding himself in want of bread, ammunition, &c. for his bullock, and being able to get it only from his neighbor Aquila, bethinks himself of some plan to accomplish this, and still continue his piratical practices.

He, therefore, sends an agent to Aquila, who comes over the road to him, and says, my master is willing to restore things to their old state. If you will allow your carts and waggon to carry your produce to him, he will never more obstruct you in your passage to the city. I have full powers to make this arrangement: you may send out your carts, and rely upon my master's honor! Well, Aquila trusting to the known character of the agent, and believing Lupus to be sincere, agrees to the offer, and gives full liberty to his tenants to carry out their produce. Large quantities go to Lupus, his barns and houses are filled with what he wants; his buildings are supplied, and he is merry and joyful.

Now, however, his language alters. He reprehends his agent.—He tells Aquila, "true, my agent had full powers, but I gave him secret instructions: and he has not acted according to them." Therefore my orders remain the same, and you shall not pass the road without paying me a tax: I have wives and sons, and sons' wives and sons, &c. &c. to maintain, and I want the money, my necessity shall be your law."

Aquila is thunderstruck at this. He had never heard before, in the whole history of the country, that such a contract was not binding. Particularly, as the agent himself told him, after all this, that those instructions which Lupus spoke of, were not the only ones he had, and assured him, that he had authority from Lupus for what he did.

Lupus, however, having posted his myrmidons and way-laid the road as before, sends another agent to Aquila to employ his attention and amuse him, while he fills his pockets with plunder. The agent is pompously sent out as the messenger of peace, and is the bearer of all grievances; and Aquila impatiently expects and politely receives the new agent.

And now a new plan of the arch-contriver Lupus, is disclosed. Nothing less than to establish, age and more than that too, to make Aquila himself confess, that Lupus was perfectly innocent, and that Aquila had cheated him!

For this purpose the agent begins by slyly insinuating that Aquila knew when he made the contract, that the agent exceeded his powers and that he could not complain if he was set aside. By which means if Aquila did not deny this, he would admit not only that the contract was rightfully broken by Lupus, but that he, Aquila, had tried to cheat him by duping his agent!

But Aquila was aware of the trap intended, and too strongly entrenched in truth and honesty to yield to such an infamous reproach, particularly as the first agent had himself avowed that he never gave such information to Aquila.

Aquila, therefore, expressly and solemnly denies what the new agent had insinuated. The agent, however, in the pursuance of his plan, does not yield here. Tho' he has the solemn denial of Aquila, supported by the former agent, with impudence unparalleled, he now asserts it in express terms, that "the instructions were at the time (of the arrangement) made known to Aquila, &c. &c. for no reason need be given why the arrangement was set aside by Lupus. Nay, still more insolently he says that Aquila himself had confessed this, although Aquila had expressly denied it!

Between two individuals a grosser insult cannot be conceived, than a man to tell me when I have denied a thing solemnly, that I have confessed it! and if any thing could justify an appeal to arms it would be this.—But Aquila, having the interests of many tenants to consider, and being sincerely desirous of harmony, was not willing to give way to feeling. He tells the agent that his allegations were irrelevant and improper, and that such conduct cannot be allowed, gently calling direct assertions "insinuations," so that, if the agent were really desirous of harmony, he might waive the point, and a negotiation proceed.

But the agent, true to the purpose for which only Lupus sent him, and resolved that Aquila should, whether or no, confess himself a cheat, so far from waving the assertion by disavowing it, in a tone of high insolence says, "that it was no insinuation, it was a fact, and that he could substantiate it!"

What was a fact? That Aquila was a cheat, that he knew the secret instructions of the first agent, and therefore had no right to complain! and that he himself had confessed it!

Mr. Jackson to Mr. Smith, 11 Oct. 1809.  
Mr. Smith to Mr. Jackson, 19 Oct. 1809.  
Mr. Jackson to Mr. Smith, 23 Oct. 1809.  
Mr. Smith to Mr. Jackson, Nov. 1, 1809.

Aquila more sed at the insolence of Lupus, vexed at his perfidy, and irritated at the barefaced insult of treating him as a liar and a fool, breaks off all correspondence with an agent so little disposed to peace, & so grossly insolent, and fondly (perhaps foolishly) hopes fair dealing from Lupus another time.

And yet there are some of Aquila's tenants who are so far seduced by Lupus, as to see no insult, no insolence, no perfidy, no injustice, in the conduct of the agent, and to profess a crocodile mortification that Aquila did not allow himself to be made a liar, and a fool by Lupus, without uttering a word of complaint!

**OH TIMES! OH MANNERS!**

**BOSTON, Dec. 16.**—The ship Columbus is below from Liverpool. A passenger who came up, brought one London paper of November 11. Also below, ship Avon, from Tainingen. She was left there Nov. 7. The Mary and Ellen, Stanwood, has arrived here in 70 days from St. Petersburg, 60 from Elsinore and 52 from Gottaburg. There is a report, that an American schooner, passing out of the Baltic, has been fired upon and sunk by the Danish batteries. The Horace, with Mr. Adams on board, was spoken within 8 hours sail of Petersburg.—The Emperor Alexander had heard of, and appeared pleased with the mission.

**BOSTON, Dec. 16.**—By a decree of the [Portuguese] Royal Court of Brazil, Lord Wellington (Sir A. Wellesley,) has been appointed principal member of the regency of this kingdom, Commander in chief of all the forces, and principal of the Department of War, Trade and Finance. [?] This appointment probably occasioned his Lordship's visit to Lisbon. It makes him Regent of Portugal. Before this appointment, Marshal Beresford was commander in chief of the Portuguese forces.

The Marquis De Yraja, whose appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary from Ferdinand 7th, to the Court of Brazil, has been announced, has informed His Catholic Majesty's Consul in Boston, by letters dated Rio Janeiro, 11th September, of the dignified manner in which he had been received by that government, and the many polite attentions shewn him on the occasion.

Phil. Gaz.

The Governor of Gibraltar, by proclamation, dated the 22d September, 1809, has announced that the importation of American tobacco is not prohibited, but the transshipment of American tobacco from American ships in the bay, for the purpose of carrying on a contraband trade with the coast of Spain, is prohibited.—15.

**Congress.**

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

**DEBATE**

**ON THE JOINT RESOLUTION**

Approving the conduct of the Executive in relation to the refusal to receive any further communication from Francis James Jackson.—(CONTINUED.)

**TUESDAY, Dec. 19.**

Mr. DANA. A solemn legislative decision is proposed by the resolution now before us from the Senate.

As it regards a public minister accredited from one of the great belligerent powers of Europe, our relations with that power may be considered as within the fair range of discussion.

This country has claimed the privileges of a neutral power, one of whose eminent duties is a conduct strictly and truly impartial between the respective parties engaged in war. Of course, the purport of this resolution may be compared with the tenor of our conduct respecting the great rival belligerent, and our relations with this power may be properly taken into consideration. The question therefore is open to a discussion of our affairs with Great Britain and France.

The resolution proposes to declare a determination to employ the full force of the nation in a certain event. To execute this declaration may require various means, and means highly interesting to our country.

When therefore we are considering the propriety of making a declaration so serious, we may enquire respecting our naval and military means to enforce it. We may enquire, what augmentation of our naval and military forces would be necessary—what is contemplated, and what are our pecuniary resources for meeting the extraordinary expenditure which may be requisite.

The resolution has reference to a public minister of the highest order ever sent from this country. We have in our statutes provided for sending abroad no minister of a higher grade than that of minister plenipotentiary or envoy extraordinary. As it respects the intercourse with the foreign world and the rules established by the maxims of public law and the general usage of civilized nations, this is not a question which concerns only the United States and which we can determine by our separate vote. It is a question to which the whole civilized world is party, because implicating principles which it has sanctioned; and in our proceedings upon it we should not act in a manner which would make us blush, if the whole civilized world were present to witness our deliberations.

These general considerations are connected with the resolution, in addition to another interesting enquiry, whether the terms of the resolution are warranted in point of fact by the transactions which have taken place, as they appear in evidence before us.

The subjects which I have mentioned are so intricate and so various and so vast, that a complete discussion of them is what I do not here adventure to undertake, but to a part of them I propose to direct some observations.

Before I particularly examine the resolution, I request permission to state certain positions in which I agree, so that gentlemen may know where we agree and where we differ; because in this case, as in others, I would diminish the grounds of controversy.

Without going back to the full extent of our wrongs from Great Britain and France, I recur to decrees affecting neutral commerce which have been issued by the dictators of continental Europe, and to orders issued by the British king in council. Omitting a particular discussion of them, I wish to be distinctly understood as avowing that I do not approve either the one or the other; and from the most deliberate judgment which I have been able to form, on such examination as I have given them, I express my disapprobation of both. I consider them both as neither consistent with the rights of the United States, nor warranted by the principles of public law. And I utterly disclaim the whole doctrine of belligerent blockade without a blockading force.—The principles on which these opinions are founded, I will not detain the House by stating at the present time.

Further, I agree that the conditions stated in the despatch from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 23d January, 1809, especially the two last of them, are such as ought not to be admitted explicitly or by implication on the part of this government.—I admit not only that we ought not to stipulate that the British navy might take our vessels, but that we should not even by implication concede the principle itself. Of course, therefore, I do not admit, when any vessel of the British under their orders in council, should have taken one of our vessels violating a law of the United States, that it would not be perfectly competent for the U. States to take cognizance of the question whether she had violated our laws or not; for it would be a question solely between our government and its citizens. To leave a law of the United States to be executed by the British navy under the cognizance of their admiralty, would be to relinquish an attribute of our sovereignty, and to abandon the precious duty of executing judgment in mercy.

I further agree that the privilege of a foreign minister here accredited does not extend to charging the government of my country with the detestable turpitude of intentional falsification in a matter of fact. And on this subject I do not enquire whether the charge be well or ill founded. It is not admissible within the principles of diplomatic intercourse. If the government submit to it in terms, intercourse on the principles of equality must cease.

I agree further that the immunity of a foreign minister here accredited, does not extend to entering a public appeal against the Executive administration. Whether the appeal be well or ill founded in point of fact, it is not for the foreign minister to put the administration of this country upon its arraignment at the public bar; it is not for him, through the medium of the press, to press peace towards the people and proclaim war against the palace.

I agree further that the President of the United States has the constitutional competence to receive ambassadors and other public ministers, and that in the power to receive is included the power to refuse to receive a minister, and that he is constitutionally the judge of this reasonable cause. Whenever therefore a foreign minister has committed an offence for which he ought to be refused liberty to communicate with the administration, the President may refuse it.—If an offence more gross has been committed, for which the minister ought to be required to depart from the United States, the President may order his departure. If the minister has committed an atrocious crime for which he ought to suffer corporal punishment, the President may order him to be sent home that he may be punished by his own government. And the gentlemen of the sword are the proper officers to be employed for this purpose. As the minister has a rank of high public trust, let him be treated with public decency! But in a case of atrocious criminality, let the proceeding have the character of decision, that he may be duly punished! Such I admit to be the power of the President of the United States without any statute whatever existing on the subject.

Having made these admissions, I may hope gentlemen will acknowledge that I am not solicitous to extend the points of difference between us.

The inquiry arises, whether the language of this resolution is warranted by facts as they appear before us? On this point I am willing at this time to waive dispute; not that I admit the resolution to be warranted in point of fact, for the documents laid before us together with the messages of the President of the United States, afford matter for much, very much observation interesting to the country. But on that subject I will not now occupy the time of the House. For in the view which I take of the resolution, I propose to consider it on the basis of what is contained in the letter of the 23d of November from Mr. Smith, the Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinkney, our minister in London, and the message of the President communicated to Congress at the opening of this session. I am not at present about to dispute whether an adjustment of differences was probable; I may even admit that after the irritating and disgusting circumstances attending the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Jackson, it was not probable that they would have come to any definitive adjustment. And I am willing to admit that Mr. Jackson may have waited for proposals to be made to him as proposals were made to France, without this power's having first made proposals to us, if I do not misapprehend the President's message.

Taking up this resolution, and the letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Pinkney, I ask in the first place, what is the import of the resolution? Is it merely approving the conduct of the President of the United States and a manifestation of respect and decorum towards him? For myself, if it be merely the language of approbation of the conduct of the President of the United States,